the bill. There are special orders on the calendar which will occupy ten days, and there is no mode of reaching the Kansas bill until they are disposed of. The House will probably reject the amendment, and, as the Senate will be purged by the time it can be returned, tue bill can then be carried in its original form; or, if it be thought best to accept it, Judge Petfit will not have an easy time in being confirmed. Discussion for a few weeks will do bim good.

To the Associated Press.
Washington, Monday, Jan. 21, 1861.
Washington, Monday, Jan. 21, 1861. Numerous applications continue to be made by P stages in the seceding States for supplies of postage states. Before the orders are filled an affirmative retainings. Numerous applications continue to be made by Pistmasters in the secoding States for supplies of postage
stances. Before the orders are filled an affirmative response is necessary to the question whether they do
now, and will continue to hold themselves responsible
to the Government, in conformity to the existing laws,
for all the postal revenues received by them. The
orders have been fulled secondingly, the postmasters
following the example of the Charleston postmaster.
Thus far postal communication with the South continues uninterrupted.

Judge Greenwood still has the tender of the Secretary-hip of the Interior and-remideration.
The Post-Office at Pen-archa was abolished to-day,
the mail service discontinued, and the Post-office Department to send all letters addressed to Pensacola to
the Desc-letter office. It is curre is a consequence of
the interrupt in of the mails by the Plost-Office Department to send all letters addressed to Pensacola
to the Desc-letter office. This curre is a consequence of
the interrupt in of the mails by the Florida authorities.

The Capital police force has been doubled, by the direction of the Vice President and the Speaker of the
House of Representatives, not because they thought
this increase necessary, but in consequence, it is said,
to quiet apprehensions in other quarters, that an attempt may be made to seize the Capital. The force altogether is only about 12 men.

Mr. Cobb did not join his collesques in signing the
communication addressed to the Speaker, announcing
the secession of Alabama and their withdrawing from
further ocliberations of the House.

The bill which passed the House on Saturday for the
payment of the California War debt, appropriates
\$400,000. It was in arred in the suppression of Indian
hostitities, and the appropriation was made on the priaciple recognized as to other States for like service.

A special Ca-inet in ecting was held to-lay to consider the object of ex President Tyler's mission on behalf of Virginia, which I ok, to an a

difficulties.

In anticipation of official information from Georgia

an anticipation of official information from Goorgia, concerning its secession, a majority of its representatives have already signed the letter to be laid before the House announcing their whichtrawal from further deliberations of that body. Messrs, thill and Hardeman, South Americans, have not yet assented to the

Union Meeting at Trenton.

TRESTON, N. J., Monday, Jan. 21, 1861. The meeting called to night to income the Crittende Compromise was a total fatture. A large crowd were attendance, but three-fourths of those present were not favorable to any such mode of placating the South. This was evidenced on the President unfairly ruling out resolutions in favor of the Union and the enforcement of the laws, when the entire crowd, saving a few of the fusionists of last Fall, who were the concoctors of the meeting, left and organized a meeting out of doors, and adopted the Union resolutions with thun-

To the Associated Press.

THENTON, Monday, Jan. 21, 1861.

A great Union meeting was held to night at the City Hall, Thomas J. Stryker, Cashier of the Trenton Buck, in the chair.

Philemon Dickinson, Thomas S. Allison, and E. J. C. Atterbury were spionted a Committee on Resolution s. Capt. J. A. Yard, during the absence of the Committee, presented and read the Memorial to the New-York Legislature, which was received with cheers.

The Committee on Resolutions reported, deploring The Committee on Resolutions reported, deploring the state of the country; recommending, as a nation of the clifference the adoption by the people of the Crittenden resolutions, or some other pacific measures, with such modifications as may be deemed expedient; recommending the Lexi-dature of New-Jersey to pass a law to take a vote of the people. Fee or No, on the Crittenden resolutions; approving of the course of Virginia in appointing a Commission to go to Washington, and recommending the New-Jersey Legislature to 60 the same. to do the same.

Mr. Beliville then offered a series of resolutions re

Air. Beliville then offered a series of resolutions re-ting the wrongs against the haws and property of the United States by the Southern States in their recent rebellion against the Federal authority, commanding the President and Cabinet in their efforts to put down rebellion, and in support of the Constitution and laws; opposing conciliation while the Federal authority is defied.

The Chair very emphatically ruled the resolution out of order, as not coming under the call.

Mr. Bellville then invited all who had voted for Mr. Lincoln, and were not assumed of it, to follow him, and organize a meeting in front of the Hall. At this point a large number left and organized outside, where point a large number left and organized outside, where specifies were made by Mesers. Devereaux, Osmond, Belleville and others.

The hall was still crowded, and the meeting pro-ceeded quietly to transact its business. The resolutions were adopted.

were adopted.

Speeches were made by Judge Naar, C. W. Jay, and others. A resolution of thanks to the Chairman, who is a firm Republican, was adopted. He returned thanks, and spoke in terms of conciliation. Six cheers were then given for him. were then given for him, and the meeting adjourned. For a time there was quite an excitement, but the for-tunate secession of a part of the meeting prevented a

The Excitement in Hoston, Special Disputch to The N. Y. Tribune. Boston, Monday, Jan. 21, 1861.

In consequence of the attitude of Mayer Wightmat relative to protecting the Anti-Slavery Convention next Thursday, an order was introduced in the Senate this afternoon to consider the expediency of appointing Boston Police by the State.

Orders were adopted in the House to inquire whether

negro cuizens will be allowed a jury trul if the Personal Liberty Lill is amended as proposed. Also, whether citizens of Massachusetts have been engaged in manufacturing arms for rebels.

More Volunteers.

WATERTOWN, Monday, Jan. 21, 1861. Brigadier-General S. D. Hungerford, commanding the Sixteenth Brigade, Fourth Division of the New York State Militia Las signified his willingness to respoud with his command, comprising Jefferson and Lewis Counties, whenever required to uphold the Union, enforce the laws, and punish treason.

Delegates to the Democratic State Convention.

ROCHESTER, Monday, Jan. 21, 1861. Messes, Jacob, Gould, Patrick Barry, Issac Butts and John Lutes were to-day elected Delegates to the Democratic State Convention from this District.

Mr. Lincoln and the National Diffi-

culties. Sr. Louis, Monday, Jan. 21, 1861. A special disputeh from Springfield, Ill., to The Republicas, says that Congressman Kellogg arrived here on Saturday night, and is in conference with Mr. Liucoln. His object is supposed to be in reference to a compromise of the national difficulties. It is believed that the Republicans with Mr. Lincoln's sanction will propose boldings National Convention, and the restoration of the old Missouri line to California.

Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, Monday, Jan. 21, 1861.

The Secession Ordinance of Alabama was read in the Senate to-day, and ordered to be printed.

Both Houses have adopted a reply to the Alabama commissioners to the effect that the Legislature is un able to make a definite response to Alabama until after the action of the State Convention. Nothing else of importance was transacted.

Florida.

TALLAHASSER, Monday, Jan. 21, 1861.

The State Convention adjourned to-day, to meet at

be call of the President. The Hon. S. R. Mallory was appointed te-day by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate Judge of Admi-ralty at Key West, vice Marcon, removed. From Charleston, CHARLESTON, Monday, Jan. 21, 1861.

The four soldless from Fort Sumter as witnesses in murder case, on Saturday attempted to escape by jump ing out of the Grand Jury room window. On leaving for Fort Sunter, they were placed in a coach, and es-

Gov. Pickens on Sunday sent a lot of fresh provisions to Maj. Anderson, with his compliments. Maj. Anderson refused to accept them, but returned his thanks for the courtesy, saying, at the same time, that he would have to decline receiving anything until he knew what the Government at Washington intended to order, Everything is quiet here this morning.

Five guns have been fired for the secoding States. The effect of the secession of Georgia upon the people is very happy, but no demonstration has yet been made on account of it.

Georgia.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Monday, Jan. 21, 1861. The Governor of Georgia sent to the State Convention this morning the threatening resolutions adopted by the Legislature of the State of New-York on the

After the resolutions had been read, Mr. Toomba

offered the following:

Resolved unanimously, As a response to the resolutions of the
Legislature of the State of New-York, that this Convention gestature of the State of New-York, that this Convention phly approves of the energetic and patients conduct of the energetic and patients conduct of the energetic and patients conduct of the energia troops; that this Convention request him to haid possion of said fortunati this Convention request him to haid possion of said fortunati that had bettermined, and that a copy of this courties bettermined to the Governor of the State of Now-

This resolution was adopted unanimously, with all its terponsibilities and consequences, without regard to individual approval or disapproval of the adoption of the ordinance. The ordinance was then signed by all the members of the Convention, except about a dozen,

who, it is believed will sign it to-morrow.

The Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, Judge Linton Stephens, and Gov. Johnson have signed the ordinance. A demonstration in bonor of the secession of the State is going on on a grand scale here, to night.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Monday, Jan. 21-p.m. Judge Neshit introduced in the Convention a pre-amble and resolution, prepared by the Hon. A. H. Ste-

Explanations were made in the Convention this morning by the leading Cooperationists, which show that the Ordinance of Secession will be signed aimost it

not quite unanimously.

AUGUSTA, Monday, Jan. 21, 1861. The secession of the State is hailed with great joy here. The city is illuminated to-night, and all the bell-

are ringing merrily.

The Washington Artillery fired a salute of four hundred guns this afternoon, to celebrate the position

Georgia has taken.

The military and firemen are out on a grand parade

Louisiana.

BATON ROUGE, Monday, Jan. 21, 1861. The delegates to the State Convention are arriving here rapidly, and the town is filling up with the

The secession sentiment prevails. Various reports are in circulation regarding the coming of troops from

North Carolina Legislature.

RABEIGH, N. C., Monday, Jan. 21, 1861. Saturday was private-bill day. Nothing of import-

ance was done in the Legislature.

To-day the bill providing for a State Convention passed a second rending in the House, and comes up o-morrow for the final reading.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Monday, Jan. 21, 1861. A battery of sixteen 32-pounders is being erected here, and an establishment for the manufacture of cannon and shells is to be formed.

Maryland.

BALTINOSE, Monday, Jun. 21, 1861, Georgia's secession has struck a melancholy blow to Virginia. If she secedes, and no speedy compromise is made by Congress similar to Mr. Crittenden's proposition, I have positive knowledge that the people of Maryland are preparing, independent of the Governor to elect and convene a Sovereign Convention, which will certainly withdraw the State from the Union before Mr. Lincoln's inauguration. I speak knowingly. Marylanders pray for peace, but will not part from Virginia. Intelligent Virginians, fresh from differen d stricts of the State-men anxious for the Uniontell me that nothing but a speedy Congressional cocession can prevent that State from secoding. Mary-land and Virginia withdrawn before the 4th of March mu t bring a civil war.

The steamer William Jenkins, barnt at Savannah, cos

150,000. She was insured, and is a total loss.

It is now understood that Gov. Hicks will promptly call a Convention if Virginia retires.

Large Shipments of Cotton. NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 21, 1861.

Fifty ships cleared from this port to-day, with 110,500

The Case of Jackalow.

TRENTON, N. J., Monday, Jan. 1, 1861.

Four witnesses were to-day examined on the part of the Government in the Jackalow case. They proved that the Spray was seen on the 15th of March with Jackalow and the Lects on board. On the 17th and 15th, the vessel was seen on her way to New-York with Jackalow only on board. It was proved that on the 19th of March he went to a grocer in Brooklyn and purchased one barrel of burning-fluid, one dicree of rice, and nine barrels of crackers. When about to pay for these articles, he took off his boot and took therefrom a roll of bank notes, one of which was a \$50 bill on the Mechanics Bank of New-York, and wanted all specie in change.

These are the material points brought out to-day. A process was issued by the Court to Dr. J. W. Wiley of Pennington, to act as interpreter. On application of Mr. Voorhees, one of the prisoner's counsel, Mr. E. H. Grandin was selected to assist in the defense.

FORT KEARSEY, Monday, Jan. 21, 1861. The California Overland Couch Express for S Joseph, passed here at 4 p. m. yesterday, with tour passengers and mails with Denver City dates of the passengers and mails with Denver City dates of the 17th. The telegraphs received yesterday created much excitement. Parties who returned yesterday from San-Joan, pronounce the reported mines in that country a grand humbug. Letters to the same effect will be published to-day. The excitement is said to have neen getten up by traders in New-Mexico, who had more goods than they could sell to the inhabitants in the depressed condition of the country.

The Milwaukee mill at Gregory last week in three and a half days saved \$1,609 from a mammoth lead of quartz.

The Cleveland Fugitive Slave Case.

The fugitive slave Lacy was brought before the Probate Court this morning, when Judge Tilden ordered her discharge from the custody of the Sheriff. She was then taken in custody by the United States Marshal and removed to the United States Court, where she is now undergoing an examination. On the way to the United States Court the crowd made an unsuccessful attempt to reseme the fucitive. Death of the Rev. Dr. Lowell.

The Rev. Charles Lowell, D. D., died yesterday, aged 76 years.

The Journal states that six thousand stand of an have been sent South from Watertown Arsenal.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE

SENATE ALBANY, Jan. 21, 1861. The attendance was light.
The till to make an appropriation to redeem the State etc k issued to the Auburn and Rochester Railroad was reforted favorably.

Mr. GOSS introduced as bill to provide for the pay

ment of the interest on certain canal drafts and award.

Mr. SVINOLA introduc da bill allowing the Brocklyn City Hospital to invest money bequeathed to the
Hospital in bond and mortgage.

No other business of importance was transacted.

ASSEMBLY.

ASSEMBLY.

The House was rather slimly attended.

Mr. PIERCE reported favorably, without amendment, the lill to prevent aiding and abetting and contorting enemies to the Republic, and moved that it be the special order for Wesneeday next. Agreed to.

Mr. PIERCE also reported favorably the bill to provide for the better enrollment and discipline of the nilitin of the State. He stated that both bills had been unanimously approved of by the Committee, with the exception of Mr. Webster, who was not present at the meeting.

The Registrar of New-York City, in reply to a res

The Registrar of New-York City, in reply to a resolution of the Assembly inquiring into the amount of fees received at that office, sent in an account of the tecripts since the let of Jamary, seventeen days, that being the time he had held the office, and not having had access to the books of his predecessor.

The Hon. John Kelly, Sheriff of New-York, also rent in a communication, stating that the account required from his office would be submitted theerfully of the earliest moment the clearcal work could be completed.

Although the carried work cours as completed.

Mr. RICHARDSON introduced a bill to repeal the act in relation to the publication of legal notices.

Mr. FISHER introduced a bill, giving the Supervisors of the several counties of the State power over the fees of Registrate, Sheriffs, and County Clerks, and to regulate their fees and salaries.

Mr. MORGAN introduced a bill amounting the law relating to voluntary assignments, known as the two-thirds law, by requiring the consent of one-third of the creditors only to catifite the debtor to the benefits of the etc, and two-thirds where the debtor holds a of the set, and two-thirds where the debtor holds a

luciary relation. Long Island limited contert. It gives the corporation the exclusive use and occurancy of the piers and slips at Hunter's Point, and those leased to the Company on he East River.
Mr. CORNING introduced a bill compelling the lamilfs in actions for assault, shander, and false in-viscoment to give bonds to the amount of \$2.0, at the lengand of the defendant, for costs of action if unsuc-

Mr. ROBINSON moved to make a report from the Committee on Federal Relations. It was made the special order in Committee of the Whole in the House on Tuesday evening, and to hold a session for teat

purpose. Micros. RICE, TERRY, BENEDICT, and H. SMITH endeavoied to postpone the consideration of the report. H. SMITH noved to lay the subject on the table, which was lost by a vote of 31 to 47, and Mr. Robinson's motion was adopted, 49 to 17.

Mr. TOWNSEND moved for the report from the Directors of the receipts, expenditures, &c., for five years, of the Flushing and Newtown Turnpike Cominny. Agreed to.

any. Agreed to.

Mr. TURNER moved for a Select Committee of five,

or inquire into the sufferings of the people of Kansas and report to the Home. Adopted.

Mr. DARCY offered resolutions expressing the sym of the House in the affliction in the family of the C. B. Woodruff, one of its members, in the los

of a beloved child.

Similar resolutions were passed in reference to a like affliction in the family of J. T. Lamercaux.

The resolution for a Joint Committee to revise the law in regard to the number and pay of the legislative officers was adopted.

From Albany.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 21, 1861.

The Clerk of the Senate has appointed George W. Palmer of Chautae as a Deputy Clerk in place of Loren B. Se same, resigned.

The Hon. Edward Everett has accepted an invitation to deliver a public lecture before the law students in this city on Wedne day evening. He will be the guest of the Hon. Daniel D. Barnard.

The Steamer Wm. Jenkins Burnt.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 21, 1861.
A private dispatch says that the s'eamer Wm. Jenkins, of the Baltimore and Boston line, sister ship to the Joseph Whitney, which was chartered by the Government, has been burnt at Savannab. Particulars are not received, but it is understood that the barning was accidental. The Wm. Jenkins went to Savannab from

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 21, 1861. The despatch about the burning of the steamer Wil-liam Je: kins is confirmed. Her cargo was mostly in-tended for Charleston. She was not chartered by the Government. Private accounts say the vessel cost \$100,000, and that she is not insured by her agents. It is presumed, however, that the stockholders are in-

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 21, 1861. A private dispatch from Savannah states that the steamship Wm. Jenkins, of and from Boston, was baint at Savannah on Saturday night. She had partly discharged her cargo.

Steamer Cora Anderson Sunk.

St. Letts, Monday, Jan. 21, 1861.
The steamer Cora Anderson, sunk at Eagle Bend, 40 miles above Vicksburg. She had a cargo of 600 hop-sheads of sugar, and 200 sacks of codice, which is a total loss. The boat was valued at \$20,000, probably insured.

Fire in Ithaca. Menday Jan. 21, 1861. The entire stock of goods belonging to S. D. At-water was destroyed by fire on Saturday. Insured for \$8,000. The store, belonging to Henry Hibbard, was budly damaged. Insured for \$3,000.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

The United States Mull steamship Florida, from New-York, strived at Tybee at 8 o'clock, and at her whatf here at 11:30 Sunday morning. All well. The Australasian Outward Bound.

Care Eace, Jan. 20, via Sackville, Jan 21, 1861.
The steam-ship Austral-sian, from New-York for Liverpoid, passed here on Sanday at 10 a.m. The wind was blowing a gale from the westward, and she was ot boarded.

THEATRICAL .- Mr. Booth was greated warmly last night, at the Winter Garden, by a large and critical andience. His Brutus is a fine performance, but not his best, and the play is not particularly interesting: yet there was a liberal appreciation manifes ed toward the leading artists, and the piece went off with eclat. To-night Miss Elliot appears as Julia in "The Hunchback," and her performance will doubtless attract an unusual degree of attention from the lovers of the

Laura Keene has re-edited her "Seven Sisters," and put in a new man, Mr. Rogers, who essays the traditional stage Yankee with very moderate success. The drift of public feeling is powerfully shown in the reception of Mr. Burnett's negro song, in which the al-lusions to Gen. Jackson, the stars and stripes, and the Union, call forth the most tumultuous cheere-as they

The Old Bowery gave last night a melange of red fire, borses, red fire, swords, red fire, banners, Indiana, Englishmen, Scotchmen, Irlshmen, negroes, horses, red fire, brms music, sword combats, guns, subers pistols, cannors, cutlasses, and all the uncutalogued diablerie of a red fire and noise melodrama of the Jessie Brownishest type. It was christened "Tippoo Saib, or the Fall of Seringapatum," and involved the entire force of the home. Although what the severe critic would call incoherent nonsense, it made a decided hitjudging by the screams of the pit, the stamping of the upper crust boxes, and the hand-and-foot applause of the cress circle. It evidently suited the audience, and

so let it pass.

Rob Roy will be given in grand style to-night at Niblo's.

THE REV. PETER CARTRIGHT .- This well-known Western character last evening amused a very full bouse at Clinton Hall, by marrating some of his scoontrie and exciting adventures as a frontier preacher in the Far West. He began by describing the wildness of that country, and the barbarity of the Indians, against whom it was necessary to goard with the rifle. The preacher had been in three or four battles with them. His experience of religion was rather eventiol. The many subsequent comic adventures that were narrated we can barely allude to. Mr. Cartright gave the "Old as I am," he said, "I could shoulder my rifle and fight for the Union."

XXXVITH CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

SENATE ... WASHINGTON, Jan 21, 1961. SENATE... WASHINGTON, Jan. 21. 1861.

Mr. HUNTER (Dem., Va.), from the Committee on Fim nee, reported the Indian Appropriation bill, and need to be excused from farther service on the Finance Committee. He said it was evident that the party in the majority in the Senate would soon be changed, and lee thought justice to himself and the Senate required im to be excused.

[Mr. Hunter has been Chairman of the Committee of Finance (fiven year.)] He was excused.

Mr. BIGLER (Dem., Pa.) presented petitions asking the passage of the Crittenden resolutions. Leid on the table.

Mr. LATHAM (Dem., Cal.) was excused from ser-

MIL DATHAM (Dem., Cal.) was excused from service on the Territorial Committee.

Mil 10LK (Dem., Mo.) presented a petition of citizens of Miscouri, the sinnatures occurying fifteen quires at foolcap, wrapped in an American flag, inscribed "Leve to the North, South, East, and West," asking te passage of the Crittenden resolutions. Laid on the able. Mr. SLIDELL (Dem., La.) n-ked that the Senate

take up the message of the President in answer to his resolution is relation to his appointment of acting Secretary of War. He also offered a resolution as fol-

lows:

Instred, That in the opinion of the Senate, the reasons given by the free-ident in his measure. For not communicating to the State at an easilier day the fact of his having appointed Joseph Polt Acting recretary of War size not actifact 37.

Atternative, That the grounds assumed by the President for making such as appointment during the sensor of the denate a six variance with the whole spirit of the Constitution, and with the true intent and meaning of the set of 1756.

Lid over under the rule.

Mr. AULEE (Dem., Fla.) said in consequence of information and best mally communicated, his colleague and him self deemed it proper to announce to the Schate 1 at their connection with this body has come to an end. The State of Florida in Convention duly assemble, has seen fit to recall the powers delegated to the Union, and to assume the responsibility of separate Government. He was sure the people of Florida would bever be insensible to the blessings and advantages of the Union when directed to the purpose of estal lishing justice, and domestic tranquility, and safety. They would also hold in grateful memory the caption history of the Union. But they had decided that their civil and social safety were jeoparded by a league continuous in the Union. Recent events had impressed them with the belief that there is no safety except in withdrawal. They would remomber always the lange arms of noise safety at the North, and their except in withdrawal. They would remember always the large array of notic spirits at the North, and their efforts to uphold the right. With grateful emotions and a knowledgements for the namy courtestes he had only you in thi body and with most cordial wishes he neff ed from their midst in cheerful approving loyalty

neti ed from their midst in cheerful approving loyalty to Lia cwn State.

Mr. MALLORY (Dem., Fla.) regretted the acts which classed the separation, but justified the State. But there are many difficulties which may arise, and among them, are, which I am not achaused to say I ore; a, civil war. But whatever danger may come not us, we are a united people. Yet I implore, I sufficiently and pray you not to mistake the facts and force us into war. The South will never submit to the last constitution. We do not seek to conquer avolated constitution. We do not seek to conquer you, and we know you could never conquer as. But it, in a moment of pride and infatuation, you should imboue your bands in our blood, there will be such a contest as was never before seen. In thus leaving the Senate, to return to my own State, there to serve her with my unnever before seen. In thus leaving the Senate, to rethe to my own State, there to serve her with my aufaltering head and heart. I am very happy to acknowledge ten thousand acts of courters and kindness which
I have received from Senators on the opposite size, and
which I shall benember through life, and to whom I
am indebted for much which I shall not only cherish
that recall with pleasure. And, Sir, in parting on this
ride from true and tried friends, the moble representatives of the free people of the North, who are true to
themselves—the noise champions of truth and justice
—it is not strange that we should feel, that whatever
the future may have in store for us, it will be brightcent by the preadlestion of the loyality and many acts it is not arrange that we should feel, that whatever the future may have in stere for us, it will be brightered by the recollection of the loyalty and many acts of friendship which have characterized our intercourse, and which in my judgment, will bind them to us by its of sind ess forever.

Mr. CLAY (Dem., Ala.)—I rise to announce, for my colleague and myself, that the people of Alabama have made it on ordinance of separation, and that they are all in layor of withdrawing from this Union. I wish it to be understood that this is the act of the people of Alabama, in taking this momentous step. It is nearly ferty-two years since Alabama came rato the Union. She entered it and violence and excitement, caused by the hostility of the North against the institution of

Slavery at the South. It is this same spirit of hostility at the North which has enected the secession of Mississippi, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama. It has desired Christian communication, because it could not endure what it styles the leprosy of Slavery. It refuses us permission to pass tarough the North with our property, in violation of the Constitution and the laws of Congress, designed to protect that property. It has refused us any share in the lands acquired mainly by our diplomacy, our blood, and our treasure. eriv. It has refused us my share in the lands acquired mainly by our diplomacy, our blood, and our treasure. It has robbed us of our projecty, and refused restoration. It has refused to deliver up criminals against our laws who fied to the North with our prejecty, or with blood upon their hands, and it theatened us with punishment and mundered Southern men who attempted the recovery of their property. It invaded the borders of Southern States, burned the dwellings and mardered the families. Habitual violators of the rights of human by they have exhausted all that human ingenity can devise, and all that dimboli al maile can invent, to beep inoughtly upon us, and make us a by word, a Yet we have all this for many years, and might have borne it many years longer, under the off-repeated assurance and foundly cherished hope that these things were not the action and feeding of borne it many years longer, under the off-repeated assurance and fondly cherished hope that these things were not the action and feeling of a impority, but a misority party. But the failure of these promises and our hopes have conclusively proved to us that there is no loge. The platform of the Republican party we regard as a declaration of war against the lives and institutions of the Southern people. It not only reproaches us as uncaristian and heathenich, and imputes to us a sin and caime, but adds words insuling and estile to our domestic tranquillity. In its declaration that our regroes are cutitled to fiberty and equality with white men, it is in spirit, if not in fact, a strong incitencent to insurrection, arsou, murder, and other crimes. And, to aggravate the insult, the same platform decises us equality with Northern white men or tree negroes, and brands us as an inferior race. To cap the climax of insult to our feelings, and this meance to our rights, this party nominated for the Presidency a man who not only indorsed the platform, and promoved to enforce its principles, but disregards the judd ments of your Constitution, and the requirements of his oath, by approving any bill to probioit Slavery in the Territocks of the United States. A large majority of the Northerm people have declared their approval of the platform, and candidates of that party in the late election. It is the scheme vertice to the people of the North that the slaveholding communities of the North intform, and candidates of that party in the late election. It is the scleam veroict of the people of the North that the slaveholding communities of the South are to be outlined and branded with ignomy and consigned to execution and ultimate destruction. Sir, are we looked up a samore or less than men? Is it expected that we will or can exercise that god-like virtue that beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, condureth all things, which tells us to love our enchies, and bless them that curse us? As we expected to be dealed the semidificies, the sentiments, the passions, the reason, the instincts of nen? Have no seme of share, ho reverence for our ancestors, and care for our posterity? Have we no love of home, of family, of triends? Must we confess our buseness, discredit the fame of our sites, disboner ourselves, and degrade our posterity, abandon our homes, flee our country—all, all for the sike of Union? Must we agree to live under the barn of our own Government? Must we acquierce in the inauguration of a President chosen by confederate but hostile States, whose political faith constrains him to deny us our constitutional rights? constrains him to deny us our constitutional rights? Must we consent to live under a Government which we believe will henceforth be administered by those who not only deny us justice and equality, but brand us as inferiors!—whose avowed principles and policy naust destroy our domestic tranquility and imperil the lives of our wives and children, and ultimately destroy our States? Most we live by choice or compulsion under the rule of those who present as the alternative of an irrepressible conflict in defense of our altars and our fire-fides, or the manumission of our slaves, and their admission to social equality? I No, Sir, never, never! The free men of Alabama have proclaimed to the world that they will not, and have proven their sincericy by seceding from the Union, and braving all the dangers of a separate and independent nation sincericy by s-ceding from the Union, and braving all the dangers of a separate and independent nation among the powers of the carth. As a true and loyal citizen of that State, approving of her action, a knowledging entire allegisnee, and feeling that I am absolved by her act from all my obligations to support the Constitution of the United States, I withdraw from this body intending to return to the bosom of my mother, and share her fate, and maintain her fortance.

Mr. FITZPATRICK (Dem., Ala.)—My colleague has announced our withdrawal from the Senate. I have only to say that I concur with it, and indorsefully all that he has said.

pern it ii; yet something would seem to be necessary on the part of the State I here represent, on an occasion like this. It is known to Senators who have ever deer that I have for many years advocated, as an evertial attribute of State sovereignty, the right of a State to secode from the Union. If, therefore, I had not believed there was justifiable cause—if I had it ought the State was acting without sofficient provocator—still, under my theory of government, I should have fich bound by her action. I, however, may say I think she had justifiable cause; and I approve of her acts. I conferred with the people before that set was taken, and counselled them that if they could not remain, that they should take the act. I hope neme will confound this expression of opinion with the advocacy of the right of a State to remain in the Union and disregard its constitutional obligations by mullification. Nullification and secession are indeed antacomistic principles. Nullification is the remedy which is to be sough and applied within the Union, against an agent of the United States, when the agent has violated constitutional obligations, and the State assumes for itself and appeals to other States to support it. But when the States themselves, and the peaple of the States, have so acted as to convince us that they will not regard our constitutional rights, tien, and then for the first time, arcses the quertion of secession in its practical application. That great man who now reposes with he failers, who has been so often arraigued for want of Itality to the Union, advocated thes doctrine of Itality to the Union, advocated these doctrine of Itality to the Union, advocated the doctrine of nullification, which he chained would give peace within the limits of the Union, and not disturb it, and only be the means of bringing the agent before the proper tribunal of the States for judgment. Secession he long to a different class of rights, and is to be justified upon the basis that the States are sovereign. The time has been, and Senators here, and am sure there is not one of you, whatever may have been the sharp discussion between us, to whom I cannot now say, in the presence of my God, I wish you well. And such is the feeling, I am sure, the people I represent feel toward those whom you represent. I, therefore, feel I but express their desire when I say I hope and they hope for those peaceful relations with you, though we mist part, that may be mutually beneficial to us in the fature. There will be peace if you so will it, and you may bring disaster on every part of the country if you thus will have it. And if you will have it thus, we will invoke the God of our fathers, who delivered them from the paw of the lion, to protect us from the ravages of the bear; and thus putting our trust in God, and our own firm hearts and string arms, we will vindicate and defend I have met with a great variety of men here, and there have been points of collision between us. Whatever of effects et it ere has been to me, I leave here. I carry no hostile feelings away. Whatever of offense I have given, which has not been redressed, I am willing to say to Senators in this hour of parting, I older you my apolo y for anything I may have done in the Senate, and I go thus release of from obligation, remembering no injury. I have testived and having dischar, ed what I

spoles y for anything I may have done in the Senate, and I go thus release d from obligation, remembering no injury I have received, and having dischar, ed what I deem't 'e duty of man, to offer the only reparation at this hour for every injury I have ever inflicted.

As the Senators from Florida, Alabama and Missis sipi were about to retire from the Senate, all the Democratic Senators crowded around them and shook hands with them. Meerrs, Hale and Cameron were the only Republican Senators that did so.
On motion of Mr. SEWARD (Rep., N. Y.), the bill for the adnission of Kansas into the Union was taken

Mr. GREEN (Dem., Mo.) withdrew his amendment creating the Territory of Jefferson.
Mr. FITCH (Dem., Ind.), the bill being reported to the Senate from the Committee, again offered his amendment in regard to the Justiciary.
Mr. DOUGLAS (Dem., Ill.) argued against any

an endment.

Mr. SEWARD said that by all fair and just agreements Kansas ought to be admitted now. It was contact to custom to introduce a provision like this into a bill provising for the admission of a State.

The amendment of Mr. Fitch was then agreed to by

The amendment of Mr. Fitch was then agreed to by
the following vote:

YEAS—Messia Esyard Benjamin, Bigler, Bragg, Bright,
Chirgman, Fitch, Green, Gwin, Heepshill, Hunter, Iverson,
Johnson (Ark.), Johnson (Tenn.), Kennedy, Lane, Lafann,
Manon Nicholson, Leave, Fak. Fowell, Pogh, Rice, Sanisbury,
Sebestian, Sidell, Thomson, Wighle-29

NAYS—Messia, anthony, Baker, Bingham, Cameron, Chandler, Chrice, Colismer Crittenden Dixon, Occiditie, Dougles,
Durker, Fessendan Foot, Foster, Grimes, Bale, Harlan, King,
Morial, Seward Simmons, Sammer, Ten Eyck, Trumbull,
Wade, Wilkisson Wilson—22.

The bill was then read a third time and passed by

The bill was then rend a third time and passed by the hillowing vote:

YEAS—Messra Anthony, Baker, Bingham, Bigler, Bright, Camera D., Chandler, Clark Colletter, Critenden, Dixon Deolivile, Chungias Dintee, Fessenden, Foot, Fisch, Fester, Grimes, Hale, Har st., Johnson (Tenn.) King, Latham, Morriti, Pugh, Kic, Seward, Sunmers, Ene-Eyek, Thomson, Trumbull, Wade, Wikinson Wils 1—35.

NAIS—Siesars, Bayard, Beetgamin, Clingman, Green, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson (Ark.), Kennedy, Mason, Nicholsen Felk, Powell, Schmittan, Sidell, Wigfall—16.

The Crittenden recolutions were then taken up.

Mr. BIGLER (Dem., Ph.) proceeded to speak at length in favor of their passage. He châmed that it was a right of the people to amend the Constitution. He then referred to the rise of the country from thicteen small States to its present greatness. to the danwas a right of the people to amend the Constitution. He then referred to the rise of the country from thiteen small States to its present greatness; to the danger in which it now stands of disruption and ruin, and to the events that have added exasperation to exasperation in both sections, and until the South have come to the heller that their only safety lies in eternal separation. He them referred to the compromise of 1820, which gave peace to the country nill 1850, when an other compromise was effected. Then the Anti-Slavery 1a.1v sprang up and our troubles began. The raid of John Brown upon Virginia, the indorsement of the helper book, the doctrine of the "irrepressible conflict," and abuse of the Southern people followed, until at lest a President was elected who affirmed and proclimed these doctrines. Now South Carolina, Mississip it, Alabama, Georgia, and Florida have seceded from the Union. Such is the distracted condition of the centry, and our mission now should be to restore perce. Mr. Bigler then proceeded to argue the necessity and propriety of a Convention of the people of a cpt amendments to the Constitution. He urgod Senators on the other side to consider the necessity of passing there or sin lar resolutions. In reply to argue passing there or sin har resolutions. In reply to arguthese are extraordiery times, and demand extraordinary neasures. He carrestly appealed to the South the States to pause and consider if they could not obtain their rights in the Union. He claimed that the Territorics ought to be opened to all the pealed of the States. The country must maintain the Constitution, and accept the meaning of the tribunal who has the right to expound it. It was a fatal bound who has the right to expound it. It was a fatal cay for the country when a sectional party was formed. Disguis, it as we may, the Republican party has for its ba-is hostility to Slavery. One of the great difficulties is the abuse and insult heaped on the Southern people. They declared war against secession and yet they declared war against secession and yet they declared to the sought at the hands of all the people. He believed the I was should be saintained on this point. He agreed with the Senator from Illinois (Douglas), yet how could we corre a State? It would be war against fifteen States. Coercion was delusion. He referred to the boubles which fall mostly on the Border States, and clored by expressing fidelity to his own State.

Mr. CAMERON (Rep., Pa.) said he should not make a speech, for though his colleague represented a great

are, CAMERON (Rep., Fa.) sail he should not make a speech, for though his colleague represented a great State and offered an olive branch of peace, yet Senators on the other side would not listen and respond. The people of that great State would do anything to save the Union. He was inclined to vote for the proportions of his colleague, and would do all he could to save the Union.

Mr. GREEN (Dem., Mo.) said the Senators on this side had so much confidence in the patriotism and devotion of the Senator from Pennsylvania, that they did not think it necessary to watch him, but the other side did not want to bear words of patriotism and devotion.

Mr. CAMERON said he was sorry that the Senators
who left the morning did not wait till they heard from have only to say that I concur with it, and inderse fully all that he has said.

Mr. DAVIS (Dem., Miss.)—I rise for the purpose of announcing to the Senate that I have satisfactory evidence that the State of Mississippi, by solumn ordinance in Convention assembled, has declared her separation from the United States. Under these circumstances, of course, my functions terminate here. It has seemed to be proper that I should appear in the Senate and announce that fact, and say something, though very little, upon it. The occasion does not invite me to go into the argument, and my physical condition will not

Pre-naylvania.

Mr. IVERSON (Dem., Ga.) asked if the Senator approved of his colleague's speech?

Mr. CAMERON—Very much, and I say to the Sanator, if it will save the country, I will vote for the proposition of my colleague.

Mr. SAULSBURY (Dem., Del.) said he wished to her SAULSBURY (Dem., Del.) and her SAULSBURY (Dem., say that the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Cameron) and manifessed a spirit of patriotism and devotion to the country and to the Union, which he thought all

Mr. CAMERON—I say to the Senator fron Georgis, and all gentlemen, that if they will take the proposition of my colleague I will vote for it and we will contain the contains it.

ass it.
Mr. IVERSON asked if he (Cameron) approved of the ser timents of his colleague against coercion? That is the point.

Mr. CAMERON—Coercion is the last remedy to

is the point.

Mr. CAMERON—Coercion is the last remedy to which I would resort.

Mr. GREEN—Is it a remedy at all?

Mr. CAMERON—It is a bad remedy. I do not know as I ever would resort to it. Certainly it is the last renedy to which I would resort.

Mr. MASON (Bem. Va.) referred to the fact that the Senator had voted against the Crittenden resolutions, and for the amendment of the Senator from New-Hampshire Mr. Clark), and that the Senator from Onio (Mr. Wade) presented resolutions of his State, one of which was against the Personal Liberty bills, while the House of Representatives of Ohio refused to repeal one such law. He wanted to show to the people of his State and the country the difference between profusion and practice here.

Mr. CAMERON said the Senator from Virginia seemed to be anxious for the excuse to leave the Union. He (Cameron) had voted as he aid because he saw no disposition to compromise on the other side, unless he went on bender knees and asked forgiveness. He should ask no forgiveness, because he had done no wrong, but still he was willing to forgive the backshoings of the South, and do all he could to preserve the Union. But he was not to be dragooned or driven. He was the peer and equal of the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. MASON said he was unconscious of having said

ginis.

Mr MASON said he was unconscious of having said ginis.

Mr MASON said he was unconscious of having said anything to arone the wrath of the Senator ho a Penasylvania. He (Mason) did not want an exerce for leaving the Union. If he wanted any excuse it was to know how to renain in the Union. He had seen today aix Senators taking formal leave of the Senate and he knew the Union was disc hed, absolutely discolved. Senators may not recognize the dissolutely discolved will not alter the fact. States are gone, and the chairs of their Senators are vacant. What is the remody? Coercion! Would you use the discipline the pedagogue inflicts on an urchin at school? The Constitution was against coercion, and humanity and the civilized world were against if. We cannot make war unless we change the haws, and we cannot change the laws unless we violate the Constitution. But the question of peace or war was in the hands of the majority. The South deploted war because of the consequences, not from fear; and it is were forced on them it would be such a war as the world had ever seen. The only excuse he wanted was to remain in the Union, and would to God the Senator from Pennsylvania would give him such excuse.

Mr. CAMERON said he had not heard of anythreats

Mr. CAMERON said he had not heard of any threate of war, but if it must come Pennsylvania was ready to meet it. The people of his Said were ready to do anything honorable to save the Union—were willing to yield their prejudices. The North has committed no aggregion, no wrong, and you can't drive taken by bullying them. If you want the Union preserved, let us know what wrong we have committed, and we will

rediess it.

Mr. SALH SBURY looked at the remarks of the Senator from Pennsylvania as an onen of good. He believed the Senator was incere; and though four or five States have gone if his side will meet the Senator in the same spirit the Union will still remain. Lie invoked the Senators to imitate the spirit of the Sena-

Mr. CRITTENDEN urged action on this important n.es.ure, and spoke against any pos ponement. He on motion of Mr. POWELL, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. BURNETT (Dem., Ky.)—I object. Let them

attend to their own business.

Mr. FLORENCE (Dem., Pa.)—Let us hear what they have to say.
Mr. BURNEIT-I think Congress capable of man-

aging the legislation of the country, and, with due respect to the clergy. I think they ought to attend to the business within their legislimate sphere, apart from politics.

Mr. LOVEJOY—The memorial asks for protection from religious persecution. One Methodist clergyman has been hanged in Texas simply for his religious

Mr. BURNETT-I have no objection to the me

Mr. BURNETT—I have no objection to the memorial being laid on the table.

It was so ordered.

Mr. FLORENCE presented memorials from Philadelphia, signed by citizens of all parties, including
some who voted for Mr. Lincoln, asking for an adjustment of the difficulties on the Cristenden plan.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following
letter of the Alabama Representatives, asmouncing
their withdrawal:

their withdrawal;

Washington Cett, Jan. 21, 1981.

To the Hon Wil. Principles, Speaker of the House of To the Hon WM. PENNINGTON, Specker of the House of Representatives. Sinc Hawing received information that the State of Alabama, through a Curvention representing her sovereignty, has adopted and ratified an ordinense by which she withdraw afrom the Union of the United States of America, and resumes the powers heretofore designed to the Federal Government, it is proper that we should communicate the same to you, and through you to the House of Representatives over which you provide, and announce our withdraw after my the further defiberations of that body. The crosses which, in the judgment of our State, rendered souls action necessary, we need not relate. It is sufficient to say that duty requires our obedience to her sovereign will, and that we stail return to our homes, sustain her action, and share the fortunes of our peoples.

JAMES S. PUGH.
J. L. M. CURRY.
JAMES A STALL/WORTH.
The communication was laid on the table and or Mr. HOWARD (Rep., Mich.) asked leave to intro duce a resolution to give the Select Committee on the President's Special Message leave to sit during the recisions of the House, with leave to report from time

President's Special Message leave to sit during the recisions of the House, with leave to report from time to time, in their discretion.

Mr. WINSLOW (Dem. Mo.) objected.

Mr. COLFAX (Rep., Ind.) introduced a bill in relation to the Potal Service, as follows:

Wherear, in several of the States of this Union the Judges, District-Atterneys, and Marshale commissioned by the United States for said States have resigned their offices, and it appears impracticable in consequence of the revolutionary proceedings therein to hid the vacancies thus created; and.

Wherear, The Government of the United States is thus without any means of collecting or enforcing in such States the payment of the postal residues for the postal leaves commisted by roberts of the nail or otherwise, or of enforcing the performance of mail contractic.

Therefore, Be if enucled, etc., That in all States which are or may herefore be situated as above, the Postunister General is to the residue to discontinue the postal service for each particular to the contraction.

Mr. BRANCH (Deun., N. C.) suggested that the bill be referred to the select Committee on the President's Message.

Mr. COLFAX preferred rending it to the Post-Office Committee. He did not know what its action would be, but the gentleman from North Carolina would have an opportunity to be heard. We have nothing now to proved the Eatle, which are liable to be robbed, and questions of enforcing the penalties.

protest the Latls, which are liable to be robbed, and no Lams of enforcing the penalties.

The bill was referred to the Post Office Committee.

Mr. ENGLISH (Dem., Ind.) offered a premable setting forth that in the alamming condition of the country, mere differences of opinion should be discarded, and all sectional differences removed; and believing the Crittenden plan of indjustment is an acceptable and honorable compromise, involving no succifice; therefore,

Residuel, That the Select Committee of Thirty-three be instructed without delay to take the necessary measures to carry in into partical effect.

Mr. ENGLISH moved a suspension of the rules. Lost, 67 to 92.

ost, 67 to 92.

Mr. ENGLISH wished the country to take notice that the Republican side will not allow a vote thereon.

Mr. GROW (Rep., Pa.)—The Republican side will

vote when they choose.
On motion of Mr. MORRIS (Dem., III) the Committee on Judiciary was instructed to inquire into the pro-priety of amending the neutrality laws so as to pre-vent persons of one State from litting out military ex-pecisions to aid persons in States which have declared themselves out of the Union, and occupy a position outside of the rightful authority and laws of the

utifie of the rightful analysis.

Mr. VANDEVER (Rep., Iowa) asked leave to offer resolutions declaring that the Federal Government has no power to interfere with Savery in the States; that whatever may be the power of the Government relative to Shivery in the Territories, etc., it is no ground for a dissolution of the Union; that it is not expedient of the Country of the Country

for a dissolution of the Union; that it is not expedient to smend the Constitution at this time. A government without power to maintain itself is not worthy to be preserved. He however withdrew the resolutions, in view of the consideration of the report of the Committee of Thirty-three.

Gentl non on the Democratic side carnestly asked for a vote on them. Mr. BURNETT (Dem., Ky.) saying he was not afraid to vote.

The House proceeded to the consideration of Mr. CORWIN (Rep., Ohio), chairman of the Committee of Thirty-three, arought up his report, and proceeding to address the House, he said: It was not his intention to occupy the time of the House at any great length. He was there to discharge the daty which devolved upon him as one of the Committee of Thirty-three, and to present to his colleagues the motives which had induced the Committee to come to the result they lad. It was now thirty years since he had taken his seat on that floor. Two years after that time he was called upon, in his representative character, on a

See Bighth Page'